

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Activity Data Sheets (ADSs) – Budget documents that contain the essential scope, schedule, cost, and management information, prepared by Operations Offices to provide input to the budgeting process. They are fundamental building blocks of the ES&H Management Plan.

Affirmative Procurement Program – A program that ensures that items composed of recovered materials will be purchased to the maximum extent practicable, consistent with Federal law and procurement regulations (RCRA, Section 6002). Guidance on this program has been issued and is updated as EPA issues additional guidelines.

Annual Report on Waste Generation and Waste Minimization Progress – An annual report which chronicles ongoing Departmental waste generation activities and discusses waste minimization activities underway at DOE sites.

Baseline Environmental Management Report (BEMR) – Congressionally mandated report prepared by the Secretary of Energy to estimate the cost and schedule of cleaning up the Nation's nuclear weapons complex.

Byproduct – "Under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, a byproduct is a material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the general public's use that is ordinarily used in the form in which it is produced by the process."

11e (2) Byproduct Material – "As defined by Section 11e (2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and Department of Energy Order

5820.2A, 11e(2) byproduct material is 'the tailings or waste produced by extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content.' Ore bodies depleted by uranium solution extraction operations and which remain underground do not constitute byproduct material."

Cleanup/Stabilization Waste – Cleanup/stabilization encompasses a complex range of activities including environmental restoration of contaminated media (soil, groundwater, surface water, sediments, etc.); stabilization of nuclear and nonnuclear (chemical) materials; and deactivation and decommissioning (including decontamination) of facilities.

Cleanup/stabilization waste consists of one-time operations waste produced from environmental restoration program activities, including primary and secondary wastes associated with retrieval and remediation operations, "legacy wastes," and wastes from decontamination and decommissioning/transition operations. It also includes all TSCA regulated wastes, such as polychlorinated biphenyl-contaminated fluids and/or equipment.

Note that cleanup/stabilization activities that generate wastes do not necessarily occur at a single point in time, but may have a duration of several years, during which time wastes are produced. By definition, these activities are not considered to be routine (periodic and/or on-going), because *the waste is a direct result of past operations and activities*, rather than a current process. Newly generated wastes that are produced during these "one-time operations" are considered to be a secondary waste stream, and are separately accounted for whenever possible. This secondary (newly generated) waste usually results from common activities such as handling, sampling, treatment, repackaging, shipping, etc.

Cognizant Secretarial Office (CSO) – An office within the Department of Energy, headed by an Assistant Secretary or organizational Director, that reports to the Secretary and has management responsibility over designated multi-program Operations Offices and National Laboratories.

Decommissioning – Actions taken to reduce the potential health and safety impacts of contaminated DOE facilities, including activities to remove a facility from operation, followed by decontamination, entombment, dismantlement, or conversion to another use.

Direct Pollution Prevention Funding – Funding provided exclusively for pollution prevention activities.

Disposal – Emplacement of waste in a manner designed to isolate it from the biosphere, with no intention of retrieval for the foreseeable future, and that requires deliberate action to regain access to the waste.

DOE Orders – Internal requirements that establish DOE policy and procedures for compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Environmental Restoration – Cleanup and restoration of sites contaminated with radioactive and/or hazardous substances during past production, accidental releases, or disposal activities.

Facility – Any building, structure, system, process, equipment, or activity that fulfills a specific purpose on a site.

Generator-Specific Pollution Prevention Programs – Programs for identifying, evaluating, and implementing process and equipment modifications to achieve actual reductions in waste generation and pollutant release.

Hazardous Waste – The statutory definition found in section 1004(5) of RCRA (42 USCA 6903) is: a solid waste, or combination of wastes, that because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may (a) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible illnesses, or (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Criteria for identification and listing of hazardous wastes are found in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 261.

Infrastructure – The basic facilities, equipment, relationships, and frameworks needed for the functioning of a system or organization.

Legacy Waste – The backlog of stored waste remaining from the development and production of U.S. nuclear weapons, about which a permanent disposal determination remains to be made; i.e. waste that is currently in storage, retrievable storage on bermed pads, or buried in trenches.

Life Cycle – The stages of a product's, process's, or package's life, beginning with raw material acquisition, continuing through processing, materials manufacture, product fabrication, and use, and concluding with any variety of waste management options, including recycling.

Line Organization – An organizational chain of command which extends from an Assistant Secretary or organizational Director down through the staff levels of a Departmental organization (see also Cognizant Secretarial Office).

Low-Level Radioactive Waste – Radioactive waste not classified as high-level waste, transuranic waste, spent nuclear fuel, or by-product material (specified as uranium or thorium tailings and waste in accordance with DOE Order 5820.2A).

Mixed Waste – Waste that contains both radioactive and hazardous components as defined by the Atomic Energy Act, TSCA, and RCRA. Mixed waste is further defined here as transuranic mixed, low-level mixed, and TSCA-regulated mixed.

Pollution Control – Measures that are applied after waste and pollutants are generated, such as: off-site recycling, waste treatment, concentrating hazardous or toxic constituents to reduce volume, diluting constituents to reduce hazard or toxicity, or transferring hazardous or toxic constituents from one environmental medium to another.

Pollution Prevention – The use of materials, processes, and practices that reduce or eliminate the generation and release of pollutants, contaminants, hazardous substances, and waste into land, water, and air. For DOE, this includes recycling activities.

Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 – Establishes source reduction as the strategy of first choice for waste management.

Pollution Prevention Executive Board – Established in 1992 to provide overall departmental leadership and direction for pollution prevention. Members include all CSOs. In 1996 the Under Secretary assumed the chairmanship.

Pollution Prevention Opportunity Assessment (PPOA) – Evaluation and appraisal of a process, activity, or operation as a way to identify potential waste minimization opportunities. Formerly called Process Waste Assessment.

Pollution Prevention Performance Measures – Systems or techniques to measure pollution prevention progress by quantifying the amount of pollution not generated as a result of implementation of pollution prevention activities.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Regulated Waste – Solid waste, not specifically excluded from regulation under 40 CFR 261.4, or delisted by petition, that is either listed hazardous waste (40 CFR 261.30-261.33) or exhibits the characteristics of a hazardous waste.

Reclamation – The process of recovering a usable product from, or regenerating, materials that have been used at least once (e.g., recovery of lead from spent batteries, or regeneration of spent solvents).

Recycled – A material is recycled if it is reused or reclaimed (40 CFR 261.1 [7]).

Return-On-Investment (ROI) Pollution Prevention Projects – Specific pollution prevention projects that rapidly pay for themselves (preferably in 3 years or fewer) through reducing future pollutant generation.

Routine Operations Waste – Normal operations waste produced from any type of production, analytical, and/or research and development laboratory operations; treatment, storage, or disposal operations; “work-for-others;” or any periodic and *recurring* work that is considered *ongoing*. The term “normal operations” refers to the type of ongoing process (e.g., production) *not* the specific activity that produced the waste. Periodic laboratory or facility clean-outs and spill cleanups which occur as a result of these processes are also considered normal operations.

Sanitary Waste – Wastes, such as garbage, that are generated by normal housekeeping activities and are not hazardous or radioactive.

Site – Land, installations, and/or facilities for which DOE has or shares responsibility for environmental restoration or waste management activities.

Site-Wide Pollution Prevention Programs – Broad pollution prevention activities that must be performed on a collective, site-wide basis. Includes implementing the policy of infrastructure activities and establishing site-wide source reduction and recycling programs and progress evaluation.

Small Site – One whose waste generation rates fall below the thresholds established by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (see Table 3.1).

Source Reduction – Any practice which reduces the amount of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant entering any waste stream or otherwise released into the environment (including fugitive emissions) prior to recycling, treatment or disposal; and any practice that reduces the hazards to public health and the environment associated with the release of such substances, pollutants, or contaminants.

Stabilization – Actions taken to further confine or reduce the hazards associated with contaminated sites, areas, buildings, or equipment.

State Regulated Waste – Any other hazardous waste not specifically regulated under RCRA, which may be regulated by State or local authorities, such as used oil.

Treatment – Any method, technique, or process (including neutralization) designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous, radioactive, or sanitary waste so as to neutralize such waste, to recover energy or material resources from the waste, or to render such waste nonhazardous; safer to transport, store, or dispose; or amenable for recovery or storage; or reduced in volume.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Regulated Waste – Individual chemical wastes (both liquid and solid), such as polychlorinated biphenyls, that are regulated by the Toxic Substances Control Act.

Waste Generator – Individual, group, or organization at a facility that produces waste.

Waste Management – The systematic administration of the collection, storage, transportation, transfer, processing, treatment, and disposal of waste.

Waste Minimization – An action that economically avoids or reduces the generation of waste by source reduction, reducing the toxicity of hazardous waste, improving energy usage, or recycling. This action will be consistent with the general goal of minimizing present and future threats to human health, safety, and the environment.

Waste Reduction Steering Committee – Established in July 1988 to develop the DOE Headquarters pollution prevention program and provide guidance to sites. The Committee is composed of representatives from all DOE Headquarters offices.